The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,530—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Re. 0-8.
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocoanuts, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapalium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, LINGAH, BUNDER ABBAS, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 9th June,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Without food.
Suez	360	250	40	
Port Said	380	260	50	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	360	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

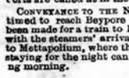
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

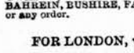


THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

WANTED,

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.
Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.
Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.
Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.
A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would prefer.
Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.		170
St. Emilion do.	do. do.	220
St. Julien do.	do. do.	275
Medoc per dozen quarts		15
St. Julien do.		18
Margaux do.		25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	18
Cognac Champagne do.	,,	20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(a) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2503	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3783	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th May 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2938	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th May 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th Ma 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 ,, 1873 ... £295,149 ,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on THURSDAY, the 12th of June 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting a Petition to the House of Commons praying that the Western Rajpootana Railway—particularly that part of it between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur—be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge.
By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay), is, on and after this date, to be forwarded with the fees thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING-CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., for the USE of the GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on Wednesday proximo at (12) twelve o'clock noon.

1. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by this Department.
3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.
4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, 31st May 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after June 9th the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 7 a. m., Madras time, Surat 3-5, Broach 4-54, Baroda 6-45, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-38 p. m. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6 a. m., Baroda 9-35, Broach 10-45, Surat 12-55, and arrive at Colaba at 8-39 p. m.
The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 7-14 a. m., and arrive at Surat 7-56 p. m.; leave Surat at 8-55 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-25 p. m.; leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Wadhwan at 12-30 Noon. The Up Mixed will leave Wadhwan at 2-12 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-45 p. m.; leave Ahmedabad at 7-30 a. m. and arrive at Surat 6-30 p. m.; leave Surat at 6-30 a. m. and arrive at Colaba at 7 p. m.
The Branch Trains between Miyagam and Chandode, Anand and Pali, and Veeramgam and Kharaghora, and a few of the Bombay locals will be slightly altered. For particulars of which please see Time Tables which are exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use.....	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 1	EMPRESS...	Rs. 34	Rs.	3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,,	3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH...	,, 28	,,	3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,,	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 24	Rs.	2 8
,, 6	MEDON ...	,, 20	,,	2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,,	2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,,	2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,,	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20	Rs.	2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ...	,, 18	,,	2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA..	,, 15	,,	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs.	2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA.....	,, 15	,,	1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
MR. HARRY W. CORBYN
by his
BOMBAY FRIENDS,
When, by the kind permission of Mr. JOHN WILSON, the entire
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY
will appear together with
A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS
in the
MOST NOVEL, UNIQUE AND CLASSICAL
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
Ever presented to the Bombay Public.
For particulars see future advertisements and bills.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Gallery ..... Rs. 1
Orchestra Stalls..... ,, 2 | Pit..... Annas 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.
Doors open at 8. Performance to begin at 9 precisely.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. THESSALY,
1,244 Tons, 220 H. P.,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.

THIS Steamer will sail for HAVRE on SATURDAY next, the 7th inst., at 5 p.m. The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder from 4 p.m. for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which appeared in the *Times of India* dated 4th June 1879, giving notice that the undersigned, MUNCHERSHAW BAZONJEE, had ceased to be SECRETARY of the above Company from the 29th May 1879, I hereby give notice that I dispute the power of the Agents and Directors of the said Company to summarily dismiss me from the said office, and that I claim to be the Secretary of the said Company and intend to prosecute my right to the same (if necessary) in the High Court under and by virtue of an agreement entered into with me by the said Company, dated the 4th November 1874, whereby I was appointed such Secretary as aforesaid for a period of 25 years from the date thereof.—Dated this 4th June 1879.

MUNCHERSHAW BAZONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DHOND and MANMAD STATE RAILWAY has been RE-OPENED for Local Coaching, Booking only between Dhond and Ahmednagar and between Manmad and Godaverry station on the north bank of Godaverry.
Passengers from Dhond to Ahmednagar will be conveyed from the former station to the north bank of Bhima by Tonga and boat starting from Dhond about 12 Noon and arriving at Nagar at 4-15 p.m. The Up Train from Nagar to Dhond will start from the former station at 8-50 a.m. and Passengers will arrive at Dhond about 1 p.m.
The Up Train from Manmad will start at 6-15 a.m. and arrive at Godaverry station at 8-45 a.m. The Down Train will leave Godaverry at 9-30 a.m. and arrive at Manmad at 12 Noon.
No Goods Traffic will be accepted for present.
Certain Extra Charges will be levied on Passengers crossing the Bhima River. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Dhond and Nagar Station Masters, or to the undersigned.

W. J. CHAMBERLANE,
Traffic Superintendent, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
Ahmednagar, 3rd June 1879.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the UPPER-STORIED COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW in Mount Victoria Road known as THE MOUNT CASTLE, lately vacated by Surgeon Major Partridge. The matting could be had at a valuation. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.

RESIDENCES in FORT, RAMPART ROW.
FIVE RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rents Rs. 350, 350, 200, 200 and 175.
HORNBY, SEVEN RESIDENCES. Rents Rs. 125, 90, 75, 75, 65 and 30.
MEADOW STREET, TEN RESIDENCES. Rents Rs. 175, 150, 80, 80, 75, 55, 40, 40, 37 and 25.
TWO in MILITARY SQUARE. Rents Rs. 150 and 60.
BELL LANE TWO large Commodious HOUSES. Rents Rs. 110 and 107. ONE RESIDENCE in HUMMUM STREET. Rent Rs. 55.
ROOMS in TAMARIND LANE for Rs. 30, 25 and 20.
FOUR RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street. Rents Rs. 150, 100, 45, and 35.
ONE in CHURCH LANE. Rent Rs. 65. TWO in ARMENIAN LANE. Rents Rs. 50 and 45.
ONE in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE for Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, "United Kingdom" quality, also 500 Tons to the Company's Specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 Tons per month of each quality, commencing from 1st November next.
Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.
The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th June 1879.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Green's Short History of English People, 3rd volume	10	0
Life of Prince Consort, 4th volume	11	4
The Americans, the Europeans, by H. James ..... each	3	12
Yonge's History of France		
Drayson's Art of Whist	2	4
Lucas, the Zulus	10	0
Smith's Diseases of Infancy, new edition, 1879	13	4
French's Proverbs do.	3	0
West's Diseases of Women, do.	10	0
A Victim of the Folk Laws	1	8
Less Black than were Painted, *cheap edition*	3	12
Field's Diseases of the Year, Edition 1879	6	12
Pollock's Sport in British Burmah, 2 vols.	15	0
Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs.	4	12
Veale's Notation Case Book	3	4
Kay's Free Trade in Land	3	4
Browning's Dramatic Joys	3	4
Dutt's Historical Studies and Recreations, 2 volumes	20	0
Noad's Text Book of Electricity, edition 1879	8	0
Durand's First Afghan War	10	0
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	4	12
Max Müller and the Philosophy of Language, by L. Noire	3	12
South Africa, by A. Trollope	3	12
England's Royal Home, *the Home Life* of the Prince Consort, by Rev. C. Bullock	3	4
Cleary's Minor Tactics, last edition	10	0
From Kulja across the Tianshan to Lob-Nor, by Col. N. Prejevalsky	9	8
Dictionary of Music and Musicians, by George Grove	13	4
Malleson's History of Afghanistan	11	4
Russia and Turk, from Geographical, Enthological, and Historical point of view, by R. G Latham	11	4
United States Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache	22	0
Digest of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, by R. N. Khory	13	4
DeSone's Khedive's Egypt, *cheap edition.*	5	8
Clarke's Shakespeare Key	13	4
McLeod of Dare, by W. Black	3	12
Jenning's the Rosicrucians	4	12
Barnes' Manual of Midwives	3	12
Guest's History of England	3	12
Groom's Operations	3	4
Alexander Duff, by G. Smith, volume 1	7	8
Argyle's Afghan Question	3	12
Smith's Wasting Diseases of Children	5	8
Russian Official Map of Central Asia	8	12
Hart's Quarterly Army List, corrected to 1st April	6	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
28, Meadow Street.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THE BEST.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S

MEAT EXTRACTS,

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparatively superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Re. 2, and..... Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars..... ,, 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars..... ,, 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST OPENED a NEW and CHOICE STOCK of GOODS specially adapted for MONSOON WEAR. Patterns of their New Serges, Soft Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford and Cambric Shirtings, &c., will be forwarded on application to Residents in the Mofussil together with their New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self measurement.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS
AND
OUTFITTERS,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.
OF THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS and TRAVELLERS ENROUTE will find a large assortment of the above, at

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO. { The Travellers' Kit House. }
Bombay.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27	0
	30	0
	33	0
	36	0
	39	0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	0
	33	0
	36	0
	39	0
	42	0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Division Compartment, and Movable Millinery Division	33	0
	36	0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	0
	24	0
	27	0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	0
	32	0
The Yale Locks, a useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	24	0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	30	0
	32	0
	36	0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	28	0
	32	0
	36	0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	22	0
	24	0
	from 12	8
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8
		6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c.		9 0
		10 0
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		11 8
		12 0
		14 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow it to be placed under the seat of a Railway carriage	22	24 0
	24	28 0
	28	30 0
	28	35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use		34 50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Waterproof Canvas, lined with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap		30 40 0
		33 45 0
		36 50 0
OVERLAND HAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8
		12 13 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, to carry, securing a Stick or Umbrella as a Large Rug		2 8
		3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets		5 12
SOUVENIR BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		3 8
		10 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for of Linen, &c.		13 0
		22 0

Discount Two Annas to the Rupee for Ready Money.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House. }
Bombay.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box ..... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box ..... Rs. 35 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat;
It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.

Each Hammock includes:

Oil Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c.	Cash Price No. 1 Rs. 10. Cash Price No. 5, Rs. 12.	Cash Price No. 3, Rs. 13. Cash Price No. 6, Rs. 16.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8.
BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Re. 1-8
Folding Knife and Fork ..... Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Set in box consisting of Backgammon Chess and Draughts, and Race Games ..... Rs. 5 0
Do. containing 10 Games, in polished pinewood box ..... Rs. 12 0
Do. containing 12 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate ..... Rs. 25 0
Larger sets in stock at Rs. 35 and ..... ,, 55 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casting is of metal, covered with russia leath-r, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space ..... Cash price 45 0
Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 135.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun shades. Complete in Case, with Strap Sling ..... Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Roan leather, cap frame, gilt barrel lock, leather lined, studs on bottom. 10 inch Bag contains:—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb. Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, Pair of Scissors, and pair of Scissors ..... Rs. 20

11-inch Bag

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH JUNE 1879.

ALTHOUGH we have had occasional showers the weather during the past week has not been such as to interfere with shipping operations, but owing to the Whitsuntide holidays at Home, coupled with the rapid rise which has taken place in Exchange, operations in Cotton, as also in other articles of Export, have been limited in the extreme. Imports have not been much more active, and altogether there is every indication of our having settled down to the usual quiet state incidental to the monsoon months. And the prospects for business this monsoon are even more adverse than usual. With a favourable rainfall there may be some slightly increased activity in Piece Goods, as supplies are light enough to leave room for Imports, but the quantity of Export produce available on this side of country the is insignificant, and for such as there is, the shipping demand promises to be materially restricted by high Exchange.

The value of the rupee has certainly taken an upward turn at last, and there are now as many believers in 1s. 9d. as there were three weeks ago in 1s. 6d.; in fact, the former figure may be called quite a moderate rate to anticipate, some people, now the turn has come, seeing no limit to the improvement short of par. Without going to this extreme, however, there can be no doubt that the present recovery has every appearance of going considerably further. True, the Council drawings for next week are advertised at the increased amount of 35 lacs, and for the week following may possibly be 40 lacs, but the demand for China is very strong, and so long as Silver does not compete as a medium of remittance, the upward movement will probably continue. The moment, however, that Germany becomes a seller of Silver again to any extent, we may look for a pause if not a reaction, and the question, therefore, really is, what price the German Government are holding for. The latest quotation from London is 52⅛d., which shows a rise of 2⅛d. per oz. since sales were suspended, but our London correspondent telegraphs there is no indication as yet of selling being resumed, and should 55d. per oz. be the limit in view, as some people here profess to believe, it would be equivalent to about 1s. 9 1-16d. per Rupee.

MONEY.—Although the last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 31st ultimo showed an increase of nearly 17 lacs in the Cash Balance, and business here has now contracted to very small limits, no alteration has yet been made in the Bank's rates of discount. Outside accommodation is obtainable at about 2 per cent. less and before long we may look for the Bank's charges being reduced to about the same level. At the same time the position is less in favour of exceptionally low rates being reached during the monsoon than was the case a short time ago. Our own trade requirements will certainly be insignificant, but Calcutta promises to be somewhat more active, whilst China will require large supplies of Silver, the bulk of which will probably be provided from this Market.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling have been small, but owing to the rapid advance in Silver, rates have advanced daily until at the close they show a rise of ⅛d. on last Thursday's quotations. Business for this steamer opened last Saturday on the basis of 1s. 8 7-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 1-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills but became fully 1-32d. firmer during the day, and on Monday a further rise of 3-32d. took place. Tuesday saw another advance of 1-16d., and Wednesday of ⅛d. to 3-16d. This morning brought an advise of the 30 lacs of Council drafts having been allotted at an average of nearly 1s. 8⅞d., tenders on both Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 8 3-16d. having only received 6 per cent., and although the next week's drawings will be for the increased amount of 35 lacs, the fact that Silver has advanced to 52⅝d., has rendered the Market stronger than ever at a rise during the day of 3-16d., making closing rates:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅞d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8⅞d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8⅞d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8⅞d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 11-16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 13-16d. per Rupee.

At this level the Banks are all anxious sellers both for ready and forward delivery, but very unwilling buyers, and to all outward seeming the general belief is that we are still a long way off the top, but once the reaction comes—as come it soon must at the present rate of going—we shall see the usual reverse, all will be buyers and no sellers.

For Gold the quotation now is Rs. 18-11 per tola, but the rate is quite nominal as there is no buying for Export; on the contrary, it is not unlikely that we may shortly see a resumption of Imports from Europe.

On Calcutta the rate of exchange for demand drafts is ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

On China the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills has advanced to Rs. 225 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10¾d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 3¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The result of the tenders received on 2nd instant for the 94½ lacs unallotted balance of the 4½ per cent. loan was much more favourable than was generally anticipated here. The aggregate amount of the tenders was Rs. 6,08,98,000, and as against a fixed minimum of Rs. 95½, the lowest rate accepted was Rs. 96⅞, tenders at which received 88·144 per cent. The average rate obtained for the whole 5 crores is thus brought up to Rs. 95-0-67, a decidedly better result than would have been credited a few weeks ago. So soon as the result was known a rapid improvement in the Market for Paper took place both here and in Calcutta, and the following are the quotations:—Fours, Rs. 92½, Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; New, Rs. 98½. These figures show a rise of 2½ per cent. on the week in the new loan, but owing to the strong upward tendency shown by Exchange the feeling is still in favour of a further rise, and this will be assisted somewhat by the fact of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having to-day reduced by 2 per cent. the margins required on loans against Fours-and-a-half. According to Reuter the value of Enfaced Rupee Paper in London remains unaltered at 75 for Fours, and 80½ for Fours-and-a-half, and this is the weakest feature in the market as we are not very far off the position at which Paper may be sent to this side as a remittance.

SHARES.—The market latterly has been dull with almost nothing doing, and in most instances prices have undergone a decline. In *Bank* shares we notice a decline of a half per cent. in Bank of Bombay which close at Rs.670. National of India are Re. 2 higher at Rs. 107. Agra unchanged at Rs. 130. In Land Companies also there has been no movement worth noticing throughout the week. *Press* Companies are somewhat irregular. We note an advance of Rs. 60 in Albert Company of Kurrachee, Rs. 50 in Sind and Punjaub, Rs. 10 in Berar, and Rs. 2 in Broach Cotton Company, while there is a decline of Rs. 20 in Indian Press and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Company. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill Shares are depressed owing to the unfavourable position of the markets for Goods and Yarns, and another Company has been added to the long list of those in liquidation in the shape of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Company. The movements during the week have resulted in a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 15 in Coorla, Great Eastern, and Morarjee Gocouldass, Rs. 20 in Hindustan and Oriental, Rs. 25 in Khandeish, Rs. 30 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 35 in Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 60 in Prince of Wales. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies, Trescher and Co., Limited, have declined Rs. 2½ while Bombay Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 30 and Bombay Sew Mills Company Rs. 25 per share higher.

PIECE GOODS.—The feeling throughout the week has been very quiet, and in the bazaar the clearances are only estimated at about 1,600 packages of all kinds, although in most cases dealers have accepted slightly easier rates. In Sterling indents, however, especially for future shipment a fair amount of business has been done, the further advance in Exchange enabling buyers to pay fully previous rates in Manchester. As regards the future no new feature can be said to have been developed. Stocks are not heavy, but no large extent of buying can now be expected until something definite is known as to the character of the rainfall and the outlook for the crops. If favourable there is room for a decided improvement in the trade, but after the unfortunate experience of the past three seasons buyers will require to see their way very clearly before committing themselves to operations of importance.

GREY GOODS.—The demand for 39 inch Shirtings has been less active, and the sales effected have generally been at a concession of As. ½ to As. 1 per piece. For 45 inch Cloths the enquiry is very moderate at about previous rates, and the wider makes are dull and difficult of sale. Printers only meet a small demand, and prices are barely supported, and Madapollams are less active although no lower in value, Jacconets are only saleable in quantity at a concession from quoted prices, and Mulls and Dhoties are dull and tending downwards. Bleached Goods, as a whole, are inactive, such enquiry as there is running mainly on Shirtings, Mulls, and Jacconets at about former figures. Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods are very dull, and there is more pressure to sell apparent. For Local Goods the market is extremely quiet and prices tend easier.

TWIST.—The demand for Grey Yarns continues slack, and the *Clearances* of the week are very moderate, but with the exception of a reduction of Annas ½ per lb. in 30s Water we make no change in quotations. Of Dyed Yarns the sales have been light at about previous quotations. Local Yarns were dull and depressed at a decline of Annas ½ to ¾ per lb. during the early part of the week, but towards the close a somewhat steadier feeling has been induced by better accounts from China.

METALS.—*Copper* has not changed in value, but the business of the week has been on a very limited scale. *Yellow Metal* is in large supply, and our quotations exhibit a decline of As. 8 to Rs. 1 per cwt. *Iron* is quieter again, and prices of both Swedish and British Bars and Round No II Rods are As. 8 per candy lower, Sheets and Hoops are unaltered.

COALS.—The advance in Exchange has induced a decline of As. 8 to As. 8 per ton to arrive both by ship and steamer, and with the exception of some small steamer lots very little business has been done.

COTTON.—Owing to the absence of advices from Liverpool where business was suspended from Friday to Tuesday for the Whitsuntide holidays, our market remained dull and nominally unaltered during the better portion of the week. Liverpool yesterday opened strong with sales of 20,000 bales, prices ⅛d. higher for Surats, but the rise in Exchange has fully counterbalanced the improvement, and with our quotations to-day, as a general rule, showing a loss of ⅛d. per lb. as compared with Liverpool, exporters are quite out of the market. The purchases of the week are only estimated at about 3,000 bales consisting of 1,750 bales Oomrawattee, 500 bales Dhollers, 250 bales Ginned, and 500 bales Compta and sundries.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879	1878	1877
For the week	35,116	36,712	32,154
Total since 1st Sept.	730,955	816,570	1,021,234

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail are 10,977 bales, making a total of 439,901 bales since 1st January against 548,793 bales for the corresponding period last year, or a deficiency of 108,892 bales. This deficiency will probably be materially reduced by next week's clearances which will be comparatively heavy, but from the present appearance of things, unless prices at Home advance materially, or Exchange gives way, until shippers can pay something like present Rupee rates, our previous estimate of 550,000 bales as the clearances for the six months is not likely to be reached, as the stock of Cotton here has all been stored and sellers hold for their rates.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good M. G. Broach,	Rs. 257	= 6¾d.
" " Oomra	" 249	= 6½d.
" F.G.F. Do.	" 244	= 6⅜d.
" G. F. Do.	" 239	= 6¼d.
" Good Dholleras	" 242	= 6⅜d.
" F.G.F. Do.	" 236	= 6 7/16d.
" G.F. Do.	" 231	= 5 15/16d.
" F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	" 230	= 5 15/16d.
" " Compta	" 220	= 5 11/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in diminished request owing to the rise in Exchange, and notwithstanding small arrivals prices have declined to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* has been equally dull, and the quotation is now Rs. 7-5 per cwt. with few buyers. For *Gingelly* we quote nominally, White, Rs. 45 to Rs. 46; Red and Brown, Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-4-9
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-12-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-0-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-6-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 18-11-9
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-8-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CHUPRA, 1,522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sailed yesterday for Carwar, in ballast.

THE s. s. RAFFAELE, 92 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jafferabad, 3rd June, in ballast and with 4 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s. s. WISTOW HALL, Captain J. Collin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following additional passengers:—

Mr H Horst, Mr Thomas Royle and Mr Peter Platt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin 28th May, via Calicut, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE STEAMER SPEKE HALL, Captain W. Brand, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool with the following passengers:—

Mrs Piper and two children, Mrs Howard, Miss Harrison, Miss Palmer, and two gentlemen.

She made the passage in 26 days' including all stoppages, and is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Raffaele (s)	Nacoda	Jafferabad, June 3.
5	Coconada (s)	Morris	Tuticorin.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Wistow Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool.
	Chupra (s)	Wood	Carwar.

The steamer Henry Bolcow, for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
1 Corryphene ..... Geino ..... New York, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamer Khandalla.
June 1.—Steamer Commilla and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
3 Penguin (s) .... London.
Ayton (s) .... Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

June.
2 Socotra (s) .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—72 kegs iron rose nails, Rajbally Jeevabhoy; 1,014 bundles hoop iron, Assur Veerjee.
Wistow Hall s—302 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Moorally.
Clan Stuart s—62 kegs iron rose nails, Rajbally Jeevabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Eagle,—25 drums turpentine and 50 cases victoria blue, Nuzersally Sumsoodin; 50 cases victoria blue and 15 drums turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, Kekabhoy Esmalljee; 123 cases writing paper, John S. Elmore and Co; 500 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Ebram Peerbhoy.
Callirhoe s—10 cases tin reflector, Hassum Ahmed; 2 cases earthenware, Moosa Ayab; 20 casks gunpowder, Bolton and Co.
Ellen Bates—5 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 34 crates earthenware, Issac Noormahamed.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—98 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Australia s—6 cases brandy, Nowrojee Aspundjarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Abercane—252½ cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 9 bales hides, Esmail Ahmed Moosney.
Wistow Hall s—30 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Nutseus—60 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Egbert s—32 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co; 125 bales cotton, Dicamber Ramchunder; 10 bales cotton, Gangjee Purpott; 100 bales cotton, Prarjee Nurree and Co; 6 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 60 bales wool, Lullobhoy Hurrichund; 5 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Duncow—40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—37 bales carpets and 4 cases indigo, David Sasson and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tuscany s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.
Thessaly s—461 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 6 do. bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 14 cases coffee, C J Khumbatta.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—22 packages silk, Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Oriental s—103 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 78 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lucksmon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malwa s—13 bales grey yarn, Morarjee Gocouldass S and W Co; 34 bales twist, the Alliance S and W Co; 226 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—22 cwt bedlum and 3 cwts nur clows, E Sewjee; 5 cases fishmaws and 34 cwts G horns, Ladabhoy Chuttoo 21 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Laljee; 18 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Cassum Khakey Nonjee; 58 cases sharkfins Aliana Munjee; 61 cases sharkfins, Vujee Thavur; 12 cases fishmaws and 35 bales twist, R Habibhoy; 117 bales grey yarn, E D Sassoon; 395 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 38 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 42 bales twist, O Romanjee and Co; 43 bales twist, the Alliance S and W Co; 267 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 60 bales twist, S N Talatee; 20 bales twist, B B Yukul; 69 bales twist, Tata and Co; 5 bales twist, Anglo I S and W Co; 25 bales twist, Hajee Esaac Ellias; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co; 123 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—495 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 5 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Neville, Lieut. R E, on duty, from England.
Boileau, Captain, R E, on furlough, from England.

JUNE 5.

Emott, Lieut, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Higginson, Captain, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Williams, Major, 6th P Cavalry, on leave, from Kurram Valley.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Brown, Surg Major, on retirement, to England.
Smith, Col, 18th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1879.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieutenant Colonel G S Hooper, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

Lieut R De Villamil, R E, P W Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Captain Apperley, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut Thatcher, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 20th N I, is granted leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut A Smith, Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 22nd N I.

Apothecary J Ranger, 3rd Hussars, is granted leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, to remain in Bombay under treatment.

Sub-Conductor R Pringle, Adjutant General's Department, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 21st instant.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major S Rimington, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to the Neilgherry Hills for two years on medical certificate, with effect from the 4th ultimo:—Major J Affleck, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Grenadiers N I.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is ordered:—Store Serjeant H Duke to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 29th May, vice Sub-Conductor Boyce, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The furlough to Europe for six months granted by G G O dated 15th April, to Captain F H Jackson, Assistant Agent, Governor General, Baroda, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified:—Captain J H L Greenfield, 1st Lancers.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified: Lieut C H Seddon, 2nd N I, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th N I, 3rd Sept 1877.

The Rev J W Young, Chaplain of Morad abad, N W Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major F J Wise, Superintendent of Police, G I P Railway, is placed temporarily on special duty under the Commissioner, C D.

Mr H N Alexander, Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Karrachee, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, G I P Railway, until further orders.

Mr J H Dickinson is appointed, on his being relieved by Captain Forman, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District during the absence of Mr Scannell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr E H Moscardi, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ahmednagar, with powers to try summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, forest offences under Section 65 of the Indian Forest Act No VII of 1878.

Mr J W Walker is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

Mr J F Fleet, First Assistant Collector, on his return from leave, to be appointed to Dharwar

Mr W F Sinclair, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Captain W C Black, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed three months privileged leave from such date as he may avail himself of it from or after the 19th July.

Mr C Ozanne, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties in Kathiawar.

Mr Westbrook, Port Officer at Karwar, to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr S E Oliver on privilege leave for three months.

Mr A Taylor, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for six months from 1st July next.

Mr S Trenn, Inspector of Police, First Grade, Poona City, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr Nathu Bapuji to act as Inspector of Police in the Poona District, vice Mr Trenn.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

IT is notified that as on and after the 26th instant the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.;

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer up to 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is unfavourable despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letter sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, As. 5.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Queen's Perogative.'
A Provident Fund for the Army Unattached Lists.
Voluntary Retirement from the Indian Services.
The Trade of British India, 1877-78.
Intercourse between Natives and Europeans in India.
Army Reform in England and India.
A Short Run in Asia Minor and Syria.
THE KABUL EXPEDITION—
The Treaty with the Amir of Afghanistan.
Telegrams between the Amir and the Viceroy.
The Treaty of Peace.
The Afghan Treaty.
Afghan Gossip.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
Dacoity and Dacoities.
Police Inquiries at Poona.
The Poona Criminal Sessions—The Ye'sa Dacoity Case.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Karwar.
Religious Diversion on Board a P. & O. Steamer.
Social Amenities among the Volunteers.
The late Storm—Rainfall Weather at Kumpta.
Storm in Khandesh.
Rain at Asirgarh.
Shipping Accidents.
Further particulars of the Loss of the s.s. Ava.
Assaulting and Resisting the Police—Serious Affray
The Poona Fine Arts Society.
Opening of a Mission Church at Panchgani.
Cricket Match at the Gymkhana.
The Municipal Corporation.
The Charge under the Cotton Frauds Act.
Season Reports.
CORRESPONDENCE—
Mr. Hamilton and the Survey.
The Famine Immigrants.
Christian Privileges.
The Vigar General of the Thana Collectorate.
A Preaching Zealot.
The Calicut Stamp Case.
BENGAL—
Criminal Sessions, Calcutta—Charge of Murder.
Murder on the High Seas.
Collision on the E. I. Railway.
A Tragedy at Calcutta.
MADRAS—
The Fatal Riot at Bellary.
Wanted—A Judge at Bellary.
Serious Accident at the Madras Gun Carriage Factory—Six Persons injured, two very severely.
BURMAH—
Interesting Items from Burmah.
N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAUB—
Simla Notes.
Cholera in the Punjab.
The Umballa Sweep.
GENERAL NOTES—
Indian Sporting Notes.
Quarantine for Indian Ports.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Destruction of Forests in India.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank —Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal —G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political Letter.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.
The Royal Academy and the London Theatre.
Latest Telegrams Published in London.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 4th, 6h. 28·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
June.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 6	2nd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 33	0 43 a ...	6 2 m 6 48 a
Sat. 7	3rd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 34	1 33 m 1 28 a	7 1 a 7 37 a
Sun. 8	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 34	1 26 m 1 12 a	7 38 m 8 27 a
Mon. 9	.....	5 24	6 34	2 18 m 2 56 a	8 24 m 9 19 a
Tues. 10	English Mail expected.	5 23	6 34	3 14 m 3 41 a	9 10 m 10 13 a
Wed. 11	St. Barnabas.	5 23	6 35	4 4 m 4 28 a	10 1 m 7 a
Th. 12	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 35	5 16 m 6 19 a	11 4 m .....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—MEIK—May 12th, at Shaldon, Devon, E. A. Boyd-Indian Government Telegraphs, to Henrietta Frances, 4th daughter of Lt. Col. Meik, late 16th Lancers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—May 2nd, at Twining Gunge Factory, Shahabad, the wife of P. W. Carter, Esq., of a daughter.
SAUNDER—June 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of R. R. Saunders, of a daughter.
SEARLE—May 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of T. W. Searle, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

SIMPSON—May 30th, at Tanjore, A. M. Simpson, Esq., late of Nellore, aged 63 years.
WILSON—May 29th, at Allahabad, Mary Nevius Wilson, aged 47 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

THE extraordinary influence which the Crown has acquired in England during the present reign was never more conspicuously shown than in the collapse of the debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion, censuring the abuse of the Royal prerogative. Since the publication of the famous third volume of Martin's Life of the Prince Consort revealed the fact that the Queen, so far from being a mere Constitutional dummy, is the real head of the State, and that, acting on principles laid down by Prince Albert, Her Majesty has become in matters of war and foreign policy the guiding spirit of her own Ministry, there has grown up in the minds of the majority of Liberal politicians a strong conviction that these encroachments of the Crown have a dangerous tendency, and ought to be summarily checked. Mr. Dillwyn gave expression to this feeling in the original terms of his motion, in which he directly charged the Sovereign with overstepping the limits of her legitimate functions. So strong, however, is the reverence for the Queen's name in the House of Commons, and so averse are even extreme Liberals to quarrelling with the Court, that Mr. Dillwyn was quickly obliged to veil his attack on Her Majesty by altering his motion so as to make the Ministry responsible for the unconstitutional use of the prerogative. The new wording of the motion was in strict accordance with Parliamentary precedent and constitutional practice, which require that Ministers shall be called to account for the straining of Royal authority; but, after the plain way in which "Verax" had, on behalf of the Liberal party, accepted the challenge of the Court by blaming the Queen herself for interfering too frequently and arbitrarily with her Ministers, one might have expected a bolder plan of attack to have been persevered with in Parliament. Once it was admitted that, after all, the Queen could do no wrong, and that Ministers only could be called to account for her misdoings, the interest of the discussion faded away. For it was evident that, as the Queen was shielded by the Ministry, so the Ministry in its turn, was shielded by a majority of the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone himself was forced to acknowledge this most explicitly, and to refuse to vote for Mr. Dillwyn's motion on the ground that, in all the special cases in which the Government had acted without consulting Parliament, as for instance in summoning the sepoys to Malta, in declaring war against Shere Ali, and in attacking Cetewayo, the House of Commons had emphatically condoned the alleged departures from constitutional usage. There remained, therefore, according to Mr. Gladstone, nothing more to be done by the Opposition in the present Parliament. It has already entered its protest on each occasion against those acts of the Government of which it disapproved, and, having been overruled, it can now only await in patience the arrival of the time when the Queen and the Prime Minister must dissolve Parliament and appeal to the nation.

It results from the debate that that much-vexed term, the English Constitution, means simply the will of the Parliamentary majority for the time being. It is impossible to define strictly the limits of Royal interference in the government of the British Empire. Queen Victoria has had a more constant knowledge of public affairs for the last forty years than any of her Ministers, and of course her opinion must always carry the greatest weight. It is not necessary for her to act independently or obtrusively in order to make her power felt. Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Cross had an easy task in refuting the popular belief that the Queen maintained private communications with Lord Lytton and Sir Bartle Frere, and directed their proceedings without the knowledge of her Ministers. A great impression was produced on the House by the announcement that the telegram from the Viceroy to the Queen, which Mr. Forbes made such a fuss about, had reference merely to the military movements of the columns invading Afghanistan, and that the Queen's reply was submitted to the Cabinet before being despatched; while the letter to Lady Frere was merely one of sympathy, and had nothing to do with politics. Sir Stafford Northcote, in his very effective speech, contended with unanswerable force that the Queen had a perfect right to encourage her subjects with her personal sympathy in arduous circumstances; and soldiers, in particular, would feel themselves deprived of their best reward if they were not allowed to receive a few words of approval from their Sovereign. In political affairs, on the other hand, the Queen is far too prudent to act alone. The popular instinct is probably right in assigning to Her Majesty an important, if not the chief, share in determining the foreign policy of the Empire; but why should she be her own Minister when she has a deferential Cabinet to speak and act for her? The true state of affairs in England is that Lord Beaconsfield's government is now that of the Queen rather than the country. Secure in the support of a majority in a House of Commons which he need not dissolve till 1881, the present Prime Minister is steadily and systematically putting in force the political creed which he proclaimed when he first entered public life, and which he has maintained with admirable consistency ever since, that the English populace is the true ally of the Tory party, and that a Minister relying on this support can strengthen the Crown and discredit that system of purely Parliamentary government which Lord Beaconsfield detests as the invention of his natural enemies, the Whigs. Curiously enough, Mr. Gladstone of all men, as was justly pointed out by Mr. Courtney, supplied Lord Beaconsfield with an excellent precedent for making use of the Royal prerogative to override the authority of Parliament, by his very questionable use of the Queen's power to do away with purchase in the army. Mr. Gladstone made a lame and awkward defence of his conduct in that matter, alleging that he had only advised the Queen to interfere because the practice which had grown up in the army of paying a premium on the price of a commission was illegal. This excuse begs the question, for admitting the illegality, it was still a great stretch of arbitrary power for Mr. Gladstone to invoke the aid of the Sovereign to destroy an abuse which Parliament had deliberately and with full knowledge resolved to maintain. The principle then, in fact, asserted by Mr. Gladstone was that a Minister having a majority in the House of Commons can set aside the Constitution whenever he likes. Lord Beaconsfield has hitherto merely followed this example, and he has a better excuse than Mr. Gladstone, for he has obedient, not to say servile, majorities in both Houses, and whatever he has done in the Queen's name has had the cordial assent of Parliament. This subserviency has, no doubt, lowered the character of Parliament, but that is of no consequence to Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Courtney very aptly quoted, in the debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion, a passage in Mr. Disraeli's earlier political writings expressing unbounded admiration of the bold conduct of George III. in making use of young William Pitt to set Parliament at defiance and let the country feel that he was a real king. If occasion required, Lord Beaconsfield is quite capable of remaining in office to please the Queen notwithstanding the opposition of both Lords and Commons, and indeed his conduct in 1867, when he left it to the Queen to say whether he should dissolve Parliament or not when he was in a minority, may be regarded as a tentative experiment in this direction. Strong, however, as the partiality of the Queen for the present Prime Minister is, Her Majesty may be relied upon not to commit herself to such a doubtful course of action. The nation will, therefore, be called upon to give its verdict on the conduct of the present Ministry two years hence, at the latest. Meanwhile, the Liberals who see how septennial Parliaments may be made use of to upset what they have always been taught to regard as constitutional government ought to agitate for shorter Parliaments; and they should also seek to reconstruct that middle party which has always been the strongest barrier against the encroachments of both the Crown and the democracy, and which Lord Beaconsf

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE DACOITY TRIAL AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 5.

The defence in Hurry's case partially closed this afternoon. Mr. Justice Newnham has decided to compel the appearance of four witnesses, two of whom are vakeels named Abba and Bappoo, who are in the Nizam's territories and who refuse to come. The case is postponed pending their arrival.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE DEPARTURE OF YAKUB KHAN FROM GUNDAMUCK.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

According to present arrangement the Amir Yakub Khan will leave Gundamuck on the 8th instant for Kabul.

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH YAKUB KHAN.

Many congratulations on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan are being received by the Viceroy.

YAKUB KHAN AND THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Amir Yakub Khan has written thanking the Viceroy for his hospitable reception at Gundamuck; he also refers to his idea of coming to Simla, which he was prevented carrying out by the heat of the weather, the existence of cholera, and the necessity for attending to the internal government of Afghanistan. He hopes, after inspecting his provinces and frontier, and introducing good government therein, to visit the Viceroy towards the close of the next cold season. The Viceroy has cordially acknowledged this letter, and anticipates confidently the pleasure of meeting the Amir before long at a more convenient season in India.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

In to-day's Legislative Council Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce the Bill to provide for grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons; he also obtained leave to introduce the Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in noncontentious cases. Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce the Bill for relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Colvin obtained leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Bengal Regulation 7 of 1828. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain religious congregations. The Council adjourned for three weeks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GERMANY AND THE KHEDIVE.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 4.

Owing to the evasive answers given by the Khedive to the protest made by the German Consul General in the matter of his Government against recent events, and the Khedive's decree of April 22nd last, confirming the national scheme, the German Consul General has expressed deep regret to the Khedive that the question had now entered a phase involving very serious consequences.

The British Consul General in Egypt, on behalf of the British Government, sent a communication to the Khedive upon the position of affairs created by his action in April, has been referred to the Sultan for an answer.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

OBITUARY.—Baron Lionel de Rothschild is dead.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sirdhana, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent.	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52d.
Arrival—Manilla.	

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 5.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

CANWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather showery; wind W. 4; thermometer 83-5; barometer 29·890. Fall of rain 1 inch 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. S. S W. Fell of rain 1 inch 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. W. 1; thermometer 94; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 34 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

(June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 46	4 44	4 4
4 Wednesday	0 4	.....	.....
5 Thursday	.....	0 10	0 39
Total.....	5 50	4 44	4 45

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

It has been decided to hold the public meeting, in regard to the gauge of the Rajputana Railway, on Thursday the—12th, instead of Tuesday the 10th inst., as already advertised.

LIEUT. C. H. SEDDON, 92nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 28th N. I., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the 3rd September 1877.

MAJOR F. J. WISE, Superintendent of Police G.I.P. Railway, is placed temporarily on special duty under the Commissioner, Central Division; and Mr. H. N. Alexander, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, is appointed to act for him until further orders.

DURING the absence of Mr. Scannell on leave, Mr. J. H. Dickinson is appointed (on being relieved by Captain Foreman) to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District.

MR. J. H. WALKER is until further orders appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan.

THE Governor General of Goa has issued a notification expressing his displeasure at the unsatisfactory state into which the Police arrangements have been allowed to fall by the Administrator General and Municipal Chamber of Bardez. The notification adds, that if this warning does not bring about more efficiency dismissal will follow without further notice, "for the Administrator General must not suppose that his high office exempts him from punishment which may be due to persistent mismanagement."

A BILL has been introduced into the Portuguese House of Deputies to effect the sale of all the property belonging to the village communities, confraternities, convents, churches, municipalities, &c., in Goa. The sale is to extend over a period of 15 years, and the proceeds to be invested in the Government paper of Portugal. A distribution of interest will be made annually to the respective sellers. The property to be sold forms nearly 7/10ths of the entire area of Goa, and it is thought that it will be impossible to find local purchasers for the whole of it. Those who have got money to invest may, no doubt, make a capital bargain by the purchase of these properties, but it is thought that the measure is calculated to inflict upon many considerable hardship.

IT is reported that a large amount of false coin has been seized on a foreigner at Delhi, which consisted of rupees and dollars. The culprit acknowledges to be in direct communication with a firm of coiners in Germany, who are doing a large nefarious business in this way.

A PETITION was yesterday presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green at his bungalow on behalf of Vussonjee Heerjee and Madhowdass Gocouldass, praying that the voluntary liquidation of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company be continued under the supervision of, or that the company be wound up by, the High Court. His Lordship accepted the petition and directed it to be heard on the 28th instant.

MR. H. FANSHAWE, C.S., has been placed by the Punjab Government at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment on special duty in Kashmir, under Mr. Henvey, in order to assist in matters relating to the Famine. Mr. Fanshawe is Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, and has necessarily full information of all the measures which the Government has carried out during the past season with the object of mitigating distress. He has also had considerable experience in famine relief, having been employed on this duty in the Bengal Famine.

A CORRESPONDENT at the front writes:—"The health of the 2nd Division still gives cause for anxiety; there is a good deal of fever about. Fortunately the cholera has not assumed the form of an epidemic. The 5th Fusiliers at Basaule have lost seven men and the 9th Lancers one. There have been a few isolated cases all along the line amongst the natives. For the last three days there have been no fresh cases at Basaule, and it is hoped that cholera is dying out."

THE garrison of Daka, Lundi Kotal, Ali Musjid, and Jamrud, defined in the distribution list already published, the Allahabad paper says, are only temporary. Daka will cease to exist as a British station after stores have been removed. Lundi Kotal will probably be strengthened if the water supply is sufficient, and a second company of Sappers will be kept at Lundi Kotal, as there is much to be done there. The Ali Musjid garrison will be reduced as soon as the Pass arrangements are made, and the Jamrud garrison will also be reduced. The whole question as to what permanent garrisons it will be necessary to maintain in the Khyber, the Kurram Valley, and Pishin will be thoroughly discussed, in the Government of India, before final orders are issued.

THE directors of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway have approved of a proposal of the Agent to assist the employés of the railway in sending their children to the Diocesan Schools at hill stations. The sanction has been confirmed by the Government of India, on condition that the parents of the children pay a reasonable portion of the school fees. The amount of fee to be so paid is as follows:—Those employés whose salary is under Rs. 100 per month, pay Rs. 10 per month for each child. Those whose pay ranges between Rs. 100 and 150 per month, pay Rs. 12 per month for each child, and those whose salary is Rs. 150 or over, pay Rs. 15 per month for each child. The selection of the children is left to a committee comprised of the Chief Engineer, Locomotive Superintendent, and the Resident Engineer, Lucknow. Free passes will be given over the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, and it is hoped a similar concession will be granted by other railways.

WE learn from the Straits papers that H. E. Phya Bhashakasawongse, Private Secretary to the King of Siam, has proceeded to England, accompanied by a small suite. It is understood that the object of his mission is to make some representations and explanations with regard to a difficulty that has recently arisen between Consul-General Knox and the Siamese Government, concerning which the *Penang Gazette* says:—"An estrangement of a very serious character has taken place between his Siamese Majesty's Government and her Britannic Majesty's representative, and so far indeed has the quarrel gone, that during General Grant's visit to Bankok, the British Consulate was totally unrepresented at the different *fêtes* given in honour of the illustrious American. The story goes that some time ago, a natural daughter of Consul-General Knox married a Siamese nobleman who subsequently misbehaved himself to such an extent that by order of the King he was publicly whipped. Mr. Knox appears to have interfered to prevent the carrying out of this punishment by sending the Vice-Consul, or somebody belonging to the Legation, to protest against, or prevent the carrying out of, the sentence. The Siamese authorities objected to any interference in warm terms, and the nobleman was duly whipped; so the matter stood. But the nobleman appears to have got into further trouble, and a charge of embezzlement has been brought against him. Mr. Knox has again taken an active interest in the case, has gone, as far as to order up a gun-boat from Singapore, on the replea, it is understood, of seeing 'fair play' during the trial. Such is the gist of the story as vouched for on good authority. Of course it may turn out that the other side of the story is a different one; but it is impossible not to regret that there should have been any disagreements at all between our representative and the Siamese Government; and it is still more a subject for regret that the causes should be such as they are declared to be. The result, we suppose, must inevitably be, that Mr. Knox will be recalled, as it would be highly impolitic to keep an officer in his position who cannot possibly, under the circumstances, have any cordial relations hereafter with the Court to which he is accredited."

"T" writes to the *Pioneer* regarding the state of Kashmir:—"Your correspondent 'Z' is right in stating that the only way assistance can be given to that sorely oppressed country, is by opening up the passes. The real inhabitants of the country, the Mahomedans, are in a perfect state of slavery, and are grievously oppressed by the pundits and the Maharajah's army. Can the rulers of a country be called enlightened who refuse to allow Christians to contaminate the road leading from Sialkot *viâ* Jammoo into Kashmir? In 1877 I applied for permission to travel from Srinuggur to Sialkot and was refused. If the Maharaja is capable of closing one of the best roads leading in and out of his country to Christians and the real rulers of Hindostan, how much more capable would he be of refusing permission to the wretched inhabitants of the country to leave in search of food? A more sinful or narrow-minded form of government than that carried on in Kashmir it would be impossible to conceive, and it will be an unmitigated blessing for the Maharaja's subjects when the country is (as it must eventually be) brought under British rule. At present Europeans are only allowed to enter Kashmir by two routes,—the one by Gujerat, the other by Murree; and our presence is only tolerated because the Maharaja and the pundits know that it is impossible to keep us altogether out of the country. The fact remains that one of the principal and best passes leading into the country is sealed to Europeans, and that we are not allowed to contaminate with our presence the neighbourhood of the winter residence of the ruler of Kashmir."

WE hear that the first instalment of Professor Max Müller's "Sacred Books of the East" will shortly appear. The first volume contains a translation of the Upanishads, by the editor; the second the Shu King, Shih King, and Hsiao King, translated by Professor Legge; the third, the Sacred Laws of the Aryas, translated by Dr. George Bühler of Bombay.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL and Co announce for immediate publication the only poem by Mr. Alfred Tennyson, entitled "The Lover's Tale," which has not hitherto been included among his works. Two only of the three parts have been privately circulated, and the third is quite unknown. Seeing, however, that these first two parts have of late years been reprinted without his sanction, the author has determined to suffer the whole poem at last to come to light, accompanied with a reprint of the sequel—a work of his mature life—"The Golden Supper."

A WRITER in one of the society journals, while remarking upon the recent debate on the Breach of Promise of Marriage, suggests that it might be a good plan to allow an engagement of one month "without prejudice." During this experimental period either side might withdraw, if on further acquaintance either of them were to choose to do so; at the end of the month, there might be some sort of solemn betrothal; and then, if the engagement were broken off owing to the refusal of one or the other to keep to it, the aggrieved party might be allowed to recover damages. According to the same writer, as a rule, plain girls find husbands more speedily than beautiful girls do. This is because the beauty expects every man to be at her feet, whereas the plain girl goes out of her way to flatter. Now men are far more vain than women, and if a girl can persuade a man that she thinks him superior to the rest of his sex, in nine cases out of ten he is caught. As to Mr. Herschell's contention that if a girl knew that she could not recover damages, she would be more careful in engaging herself. *Truth* doubts whether one girl in ten thousand ever thought of the possibility of recovering damages when she answered "Yes." In Germany it seems betrothed persons exchange rings, and both the man and the girl go about wearing their betrothal ring. This stamps them as both out of the market, and so prevents mistakes.

AMONG the other novelties which are to be introduced into the Polyphemus torpedo ram, at Chatham, are two which deserve to be particularly mentioned. The one has reference to the structure of the hull itself, and consists of a hollow keel for the storage of iron ballast, and which, on being let go, will cause the ship to rise considerably in the water, and thus enable her to continue the fight after her upper deck has been shot away. The other novelty has reference to the machinery, which is being manufactured by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant of Deptford. Instead of the ordinary iron marine boiler, the Polyphemus will be fitted with ten steel boilers of the locomotive type, resembling those with which our torpedo boats are furnished. They are to work up to 120lb. on the square inch or double the ordinary high pressure standard. While the displacement of the ram is to be 2,600 tons, the engines are to develope the extraordinary power of 5,500 horses. The estimated speed is 17 knots, or as many almost as the Iris which was specially built for speed; and she is to have sufficient bunker space to enable her to steam to Gibraltar with some hundred tons to spare.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—The difficulties of Russia, political and financial, continue to thicken. The whole empire by a fresh ukase is placed under martial law; the last pretence of legal administration is flung to the winds; persons accused of political crimes are tried by military, not the civil tribunals, and soldiers are employed to stop and search all persons entering towns. Still the work of incendiarism spreads from province to province and from towns to villages. The official press cries out for yet sterner measures, but the sword is as powerless as the law: the revolutionists carry out their programme in the teeth of both. Meanwhile, the need of money grows more and more pressing. An army cannot be employed against one's own subjects, any more than against foreigners, without a large expenditure; and the Russian Treasury is at its wits' end to find the money. It has tried a foreign loan, but has been repelled; it has had recourse to forced home loans until official pressure failed in floating them; it has set the printing press at work flooding the empire with promises to pay until it took fright at the consequences; and now again it is about to attempt another home loan. The Bank of Russia is issuing 50 millions of roubles of Treasury bonds (75 millions sterling nominal), repayable in six months, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. It is said that the German and Dutch Syndicate, which has already committed itself so deeply that like the Glasgow Bank, it must go on supplying its great debtor or go to ruin, will make an advance on these bonds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE RECENT STORM.

THE Fattay Allum is breaking up, and portions of the wreck are being washed ashore, but the hull is getting deeper into the sand. Several pattimars, with valuable cargoes, have been lost on the Coast, and many of the merchants at Muttoncherry have suffered heavily. The Jean Jacques, which loaded here partly, put on shore at Tellicherry, and is a total wreck. The Emma Marr, which was towed to Narakel by the steamer Goa, suffered severe damage. Her Chief Officer, we are told, performed a heroic act which deserves to be chronicled. It seems it was impossible on account of the heavy sea for the steamer to approach the vessel near enough to throw a rope to the Emma Marr. The Chief Officer, who is a powerful swimmer, volunteered to swim to the steamer with the rope and he performed this perilous feat with perfect success, and returned to the Emma Marr. The sea around the Emma Marr was so heavy that Captain Shields essayed the experiment of pouring oil on the troubled waters. There being plenty of cocoanut oil on board, the quantity was poured into the sea, and the force of the waves was perceptibly broken. Captain Shields feared from his proximity to the Hyscinthe, that there was more danger to be apprehended from her than from the storm. The Hyscinthe and Dora sailed on Sunday morning to Naraket. Some of the cargo of the Dora has been damaged and will have to be landed at Narakel.—*Cochin Argus.*

SAD CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

IT is with sorrow that we have to record the death of Mr. Edward Henry Biffin, one of the Managers of the Ice Company at Agra, which had been ailing for some time, and on Sunday morning finding his malady (intermittent fever) coming on, he retired into his rooms to take rest. Unfortunately for him, some pariah dogs had been giving trouble about the premises, and he had laid in a stock of strychnine for their destruction. An able chemist who had passed all his life among drugs, his familiarity with that deadly poison had led him to treat it with the carelessness that professional men alone show towards it to such an extent that by dint of touching and cut short a sad story, the strychnine bottle had been mixed up with others containing ordinary medicine, and Mr. Biffin, dazed with fever, swallowed a dose from it by mistake instead of quinine. A friend was in the next room and soon heard him exclaim "Oh! I have taken the wrong stuff," and as soon as the truth was known, Mr. Biffin's brother was sent for from the Ice Factory close by and an attempt was made to administer an emetic, but to no purpose. The deadly poison had already affected the nerves so that swallowing was no longer possible. Dr. Jamieson and Assistant Surgeon Mookund Lall were sent for, but strychnine knows no antidote, and the unfortunate victim passed away in an hour-and-a-half of his fatal mistake. We have thought it best to give the whole truth of this sad story which we have gathered from the best source, since rumour with her busy tongue is sure to give a distorted view of the facts, if she has the chance of doing so. Mr. Biffin was one of those singularly modest men whose talents are shown by results, and not by noisy efforts to attain notoriety. He was the life and soul of the enterprise in which he so successfully accomplished the task of supplying a large community with one of the prime necessaries of life, and if the European residents of Agra and its neighbourhood have never, during the last three or four years, suffered from one of those ice famines which have become chronic in Calcutta and Bombay, they have to thank the man who, but two short days ago, died in the manner we have described.

There is a lesson to be derived from this sad story. People who have to deal with poisons (and there are many professions now in which the use of poisons is absolutely indispensable), should never under any circumstances whatever, allow those poisons to get mixed up with any thing that may be taken as food or medicine. This may sound very like a platitude, but here is an instance of perhaps the ablest practical chemist in the N. W. P., dying from the effects of a dose which he never intended for himself but for a pariah dog.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.

ON the 30th April last, one Ramjee Thuckoje Kembhlay appeared before Mr. Webb, at the Dongaon Police Court, and charged Tatia Bajaji Moukh (who was described by his advocate as a landed proprietor living at Chasgaum in the Poona Collectorate) with criminal breach of trust and cheating.

The prosecutor in his information alleged that in or about the middle of December last a person, named Gunnoo bin Sookroji, called on his house and asked him to keep for him (the said Gunnoo) certain ornaments and other property belonging to his sister-in-law Bhagoobai, who, the prosecutor alleged, died about that time, and that he would take away the said property when he required them; that the said Gunnoo was then accompanied by the prisoner, and that after the deposit of said property they both left, and proceeded to Chas gaum, leaving the said ornaments, &c., in the custody of the prosecutor; that a fortnight afterwards, the prisoner came to Bombay and told him that said Gunnoo had sent him for the ornaments, &c., and believing that he was the friend of said Gunnoo Sookroji, and relying on his statement, he (the prosecutor) delivered the ornaments, &c., to the prisoner for the purpose of handing them to the owner thereof, and which prisoner promised to do. The prosecutor further stated that two or three days afterwards he wrote to Gunnoo Sookroji intimating the delivery of the ornaments according to directions, to the prisoner, whereupon Gunnoo Sookroji came to Bombay and denied having authorised the prisoner to receive the ornaments and said that he should hold the prosecutor who had been deceived into parting with such ornaments responsible for the value thereof. The prosecutor added that the aforesaid complaint was made by his brother Zothee, Marothea, I and the police should have by a shorter round to intercept them. My brother had two stones and a hatchet; Marothea had a stick, the police had nothing. The others from the Chowry had nothing but stood at some distance; my cousin Zothee was ahead of us all. Hurry told my cousin Zothee throw your hatchet and come and join us, we are doing this in open daylight. Zothee said I will not allow you to rob us. This happened again attended before the same Magistrate and obtained a search warrant for the seizure of the ornaments, &c. referred to in his information, which he deposed were then in the prisoner's house at Chasgaum. In due course the prisoner was arrested, and with certain property seized in his house at Chasgaum, brought to Bombay.

The case came on for hearing on the 29th ultimo, when Mr. Balkrishna Wassoodeo Narrayen appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Rimington, instructed by Mr. Rajaram Wittojee Patel Tambay (one of the principal men connected with the Arthur Crawford market), appeared for the prisoner, his defence being testified from his intimate knowlege of the prisoner's antecedents that the latter had been falsely accused) conducted the defence.

The prosecutor having been affirmed, Mr. Balkrishna was about to make a statement of the case when he was interrupted by Mr. Rimington, who submitted that the statements contained in the information were binding on the prosecutor and could not be allowed to be now varied, and that the prosecutor should be submitted for cross-examination when he undertook to show that the charge was a false and malicious one. Mr. Balkrishna then tendered the prosecutor for cross-examination. To this Mr. Rimington objected himself, and in so doing by production of documents which the prosecutor admitted to have been signed by him, clearly showed that the charge had been trumped up against the prisoner, and that the prosecutor had been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Balkrishna being called upon if he had anything to say, stated that the information had not been prepared by him, and that he had only been instructed that day. Thereupon the Magistrate dismissed the charge and offered to give his sanction for the prosecution of the prosecutor for perjury, but Mr. Rimington, however, considering that his client's character had been vindicated by the trial and result of the case, was willing that the matter as far as the prosecutor being punished for his unjustifiable attack on the prisoner's character, whereupon the Magistrate determined to fine the prosecutor for instituting false charge, and he fined him Rs. 50 accordingly, and that sum was directed to be paid to the prisoner when recovered. The property belonging to the prisoner, which was seized upon entry and brought down to Bombay, was subsequently ordered, on the prisoner's own application, to be given up to him.

Holloway's Pills.—Easy Digestion.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and re-tore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every quality desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

A CEMETERY IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—During a recent journey towards the Godavery I had occasion to visit Worangul and its vicinity. This place, as is well known, was the ancient capital of Telingana, and the ruins of its fortifications, palaces and temples give ample evidence of the important part played by the Rajahs of Worangul in Deccan history. A contingent of the Indian army was, for some years, stationed at Hanamaconda, four and a half miles from Worangul, but the troops were withdrawn about the close of the mutiny, I believe, and the cantonment has never been re-occupied. Hanamaconda became the central point when occupied by the troops, and has since remained district head-quarters for the Nizam's Government and residence of officials. The English-speaking residents now are two families of gentlemen in the Civil Service and the American missionary recently located here.

I was pained to notice that the cantonment cemetery has been suffered to go uncared for, and is sadly in need of attention. The tombs seemed to be in decent repair, but the boundary wall has quite crumbled away and herds of cattle and buffaloes graze at will around the place and trample on the unprotected graves. I noticed among others the following inscriptions:

Captain Thomas M. Warre, 9th Madras N. I. [no date.]
Captain Humphry Howarth, 39th Bengal I. 1849, "a victim to zealous discharge of his military duties,—near the Godavery."
Serjeant-Major Wm. T. Cooper, 3rd Nizam's I., 1849.
Lieutenant R. C. Potts, 76th Regiment, died in this vicinity, 1875.
Lieutenant R B Giles, 76th Regiment, killed by a tiger 1878.
Wife and child of Captain McKinnon, 2nd Madras N. I., 1850.
Wife of Serjeant-Major Mitchell, 1st N. I., H. C., 1855.

Four other graves of adults were noticed, but the tablets having been stolen or otherwise lost, I could not obtain the names. In the Catholic portion of the ground I noticed a large unnamed tomb, evidently that of an officer. Several other graves, chiefly those of children of officers, were noticed.

Some one at the station had recently caused the tombs to be whitewashed, but they will doubtless soon be defaced again by men and animals.

If brought to the notice of the Resident at Hyderabad, or of his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, can any one doubt that attention would be promptly paid to these graves? Left as they are, it will not be long before they will be completely demolished and be a cause of jest to every passer-by. If promptly restored and protected, the cemetery will have much of the moral effect of a little garrison in repose.

PEREGRINUS.

THE TRIAL OF THE DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

THE dacoits and dacoities form the principal subject of interest here at the present moment. The present Criminal Sessions will shortly dispose of one of the worst cases of dacoity yet known. The Court this morning was again densely crowded, among whom were some European spectators. Mr. Justice Newnham took his seat a little before 11 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the jury:—Mr. Vishnoo Rowjee, Foreman; Messrs. Ramchunder Moodliar, A. L. Cabral, John Critchell, and Narsoo Ramchunder Garballa. Hurry Naik Muckajee walked in boldly and defiantly with his chains dangling and clanking. He asked some very foolish questions which caused only laughter. There were altogether three prisoners, Hurry Naik Muckajee, Bewa bin Sewa, and Dowluta bin Yenko, all of whom pleaded "not guilty" when the charges were read out to them. Mr. Narayen Jugganath Bhide, the Government prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; prisoner No. 1 was undefended, whilst Mr. H. N. Xavier, Mooktyar, appeared for prisoner No 2. The first witness called for the prosecution was

Marothee wullud Muckajee, who on oath, deposed:—I am a Ramoshi by caste, and reside in Girvi, Sattara Collectorate. There was a dacoity at Girvi about 6 months ago, about 12 or 1 o'clock during the day. There were about 50 dacoits. The three prisoners at the bar were amongst the dacoits. They robbed about four houses, all of whom were Goozars. My cousin Zothee was killed in that dacoity. I was at the Chowry, so was Zothee; about 50 persons passed by the Chowry who were all armed. They came from the east and went to the west. I at once concluded they were improper men; accordingly I, my cousin Zothee, and my cousin Zothee went in the opposite direction to stop them. My cousin had a hatchet in his hand. The dacoits told "don't you strike us, but join us and come and carry the plunder." We had all sticks. No 1 (Hurry) said this. Hurry had a gun and a drawn sword. My cousin threw 2 or 3 stones at them. He picked the stones from the road side, my brother struck at one of them with a hatchet, who fell, but I cannot say he was hurt. Just then prisoner No. 3 came in who had a gun. Hurry said we are looting your village during the day, come and join us. My brother would not agree. Hurry then shot him in the stomach. No. 3 had a gun and was keeping guard at one of the corners. The clothes now shown me, the dhotar and bundee (blood stained), were my brother's when he was shot. Then I ran away. I was pursued by Hurry, but at last he missed me. Prisoner No. 2 was also on guard. Accused Hurry was standing near the dead body of my cousin. It was Hurry who ordered prisoner No. 2 to fire at me. Prisoner No. 2 had a gun. I went to police Patel, Girvi, and he seized me, and took me to see the dead body of my cousin, to see if I could identify it. No. 2 said I will kill you also, when I fell down at the feet of Hurry, who ordered that I should not be molested. I then sat crying over the dead body of my brother; while this was going on the other dacoits were looting the Goozars' houses. I saw them looting. The Goozars houses were close by: about 3 o'clock they left the village.

Cross-examined by Hurry.—I was always on guard when you shot my brother dead. There were other people present. Hurry was called Wustadjee by the other dacoits. Hurry was at a short distance from the man whom my brother aimed at with the hatchet.

Cross-examination by Mr. Xavier.—About 24 people were sitting at the Chowry when the dacoits appeared. The Chowry faces the east. The Goozars' houses are about 150 to 200 paces from the Chowry. These houses belong to Ramchunder Goozar. Zothee who was killed was ten paces in advance of us; he was behind me when Zothee fell; 6 or 7 others prevented me from going forward. Some of the robbers' faces were opened, others were muffled. The faces of Nos 2 and 3 were opened like hers were opened. The statement I made in Court about falling at Hurry's feet before I was released is correct. I saw the prisoners a second time three months after the offence was committed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington.—I was standing on guard with a gun. You were standing towards the east.

By the Court.—The place where Zothee was shot was a good distance from the Chowry. My brother Zothee was killed on the spot. Hurry was the only robber there at the time with a gun. I saw Zottee falling after I heard the shots. The moment I saw him fall I turned back and so did the other Zottee. I can swear that Hurry is the man; he had a gun and a drawn sword.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 1.—After I turned back, I and Zottee went to the nullah.

Cross-examined by prisoner No 1 Hurri—I recognized you at the time.

By the Court—Hurri had on a red jacket and a white turban.

Natha wullud Myputhee on oath deposed—I am a beggar and live in Girvi. I remember the dacoity about 4 months ago; accused No. 1 gave me a dhotar as a present when he was leaving the village. I recognize the dhotar as the one now in Court.

Cross-examination by prisoner No. 1 Hurri Naik declined.

Shaik Mohideen wullud Shaik Cassim on oath desposed.—I am a police constable of the Satara district. I got orders to investigate the dacoity which took place at Girvi on the 1st February last. On the 2nd I arrived there with two other constables, in the evening I heard from a Brahmin that robbers had arrived there. I pursued the robbers, and beat one with a stick, a robber fell down with his turban. A Bania also tripped and fell. I then tried to lay hold of the robber, when accused No. 1 Hurri drew his sword and beat me. I then fled. I fired but missed him. I took up the turban (now in Court) and reported the matter to my superiors. When I fired the robbers run away.

By the Court.—I never saw Hurri Ramooses before, neither had I ever quarrelled with him.

Mottseram bin Govindjee—I am a Bania and a merchant. I was not at home when the dacoity took place, but I was robbed to the extent of Rs. 250. The stolen property a green turban was recovered. This is the one now in Court, I have no doubt that it is my turban.

Cross-examination by the prisoners declined.

Hemchundra Govind bin Purshotum deposed—I am a shopkeeper and reside in Girvi. I ran away from the village as soon as the robbers arrived. Property of the value o Rs. 298-8 was taken out of my house. Four shops were plundered. Panchund Lala's shop was broken and cannot come here. I gave a list of the property lost.

Cross-examination by the prisoners declined.

Puddumchund Dallochund on oath deposed—I remember the dacoity at Girvi, when my house was robbed of property of the value of Rs. 1,500. Three other shops were also robbed.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and it is expected that the case for the defence will open to-morrow morning. It is very likely, however, that it will have to be postponed owing to the absence of some of Hurri's witnesses, who are said to be at Dharasco, in the Nizam's territories. I may add, however, that whilst admitting that he was present and had committed several dacoities, he stoutly denies having ever been at Girvi, or in any way directly or indirectly concerned in the murder of the man Zottee, or the dacoity in that village.

THE LOSS OF THE AVA.

A MARINE COURT of Inquiry was held last Saturday, May 30 at the Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, to inquire into the cause of the collision between the B. S. N Company's steamer Ava and the ship Brenhilda.

Present—Anders n Souttar, Esq., President. Members—Captain Coleman, Commander of the Mongo lia, and Captain Crocker, Commander of the Canada.

Captain R. B. Yates conducted the examination of the witnesses on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Orr watched the proceedings on behalf of the B. S. N. Company.

Mr. MacNair, who watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., the agents of the Brenhilda, asked the court not to sit beyond half-past two as he had an engagement after that time. Though the notice he had had was a short one, he had come prepared with the witnesses that might be required to be examined but as there was no ship Brenhilda, he hoped the court would have no objections to his application.

The President remarked that the notice was no doubt a short one, but it could not possibly have been given earlier. He could not accede to Mr. MacNair's request, because, that day being a holiday, he was able to devote the whole of his time to the investigation of the case. Besides, he did not think it was absolutely necessary for Mr. MacNair to attend, as it was simply a Court of Inquiry, and he appeared to watch the proceedings.

Mr. MacNair said that his attendance during the investigation was very necessary, as the matter was not likely to end there. He should not have made the application, if he had not had a very pressing engagement at 3 o'clock. He had, before he came there, endeavoured to get the matter postponed, but he had not succeeded. He was certain under the circumstances the court would not refuse his application. Witnesses might be examined up to half-past two, and the case adjourned to any day that it might be convenient for the Court to sit.

Mr. Orr said that he had come quite prepared with his witnesses. He would not like to be detained to attend on another day, if the matter could be gone into that day.

Mr. MacNair said that Mr. Orr knew as well as he did that attornies had several engagements, and it was not asking too much that the inquiry might be proceeded with that day. He would not like to mention all the reasons. It was a most pressing engagement; but for that he should not have asked the court to sit till half-past two.

The President said that he could not at present promise Mr. MacNair that the Court would sit beyond half-past two. He would proceed with the inquiry, and if any necessity should arise for him to adjourn it, he would do so.

The following witnesses were then examined:—

Thomas Ward Whitehead—I am master mariner. I have a Board of Trade certificate up to as second Officer of the Ava steam-ship. The commander was Captain Dickenson. The Ava left Calcutta on the 22nd May instant. She was bound for London. I can't say exactly how many passengers were on board. I don't know the number. I was not present about sighting the light. When the second mate went to see that the lights were all right, it was then that the look-out man reported to him that he had sighted the light. I never stat-d in my evidence that in an instant the light changed from green to red. I meant to say that it was changed within a minute or two. It was four minutes after I had steadied the helm that I had lost sight of the green light and saw the red. It is impossible to say the exact time. It was not a minute after I saw the red light that I heard the whistle, and the collision took place almost immediately after. The Brenhilda was steering the same course, north, up to the time of the collision. When I found the collision was inevitable, I put the helm hard a-starboard; that was about the time I saw the change in the light. I saw the change of lights first, and then knew the collision was inevitable, and I put my helm hard-a-starboard to mitigate the collision. By that I mean that both ships might slide together and the collision would be less severe. She came square across the bows. Seeing this green light for such a long time, I thought she was steering a little towards the east. My intention was to clear the bridge. I wrote my report ashore. It was written partly from my official log-book. When Captain Yates sent for the report, the log-book was deposited in the office. The entry in the official log-book was made on the 16th (?), when I had the services of a pilot on board. After I came into collision, I continued hard a starboard and hove to on the portack. When we separated, my helm was hard at port. The ship rebounded and the steamer steamed away out of sight. I could only see the mast-head light and two other small lights; they seemed to be on the deck of the steamer. I can't say I saw her two side lights. At that time the steamer was about four points on our port quarter. I did not order the boat to be lowered because my men were busy looking after the safety of the ship. I believed I was myself in danger. My second officer was on watch. His watch was from 12 to 4. All the men turned out. Eleven men, with the officer, were on the watch. The engines were only at a very short time running on her course north, when the collision took place. All hands came on board directly. The look-out man was on deck at the time of the collision. It was when the ship was put a-starboard and was steering to her own course, that the mate reported to me that our side lights were burning brightly. At the time I first saw the light, I did not know whether it was a vessel light or a shore light: I therefore kept my vessel's head to the eastward. I could very well distinguish whether in the bay, and being in ballast, I got knocked about very much, and my chronometer might have gone wrong, and I was not therefore quite certain whether the light was not on shore. At the time of the collision the vessel was going about 4 knots an hour. I don't think the steaming suddenly my green light for the red would have baffled the steamer. We are quite used to that sort of thing in channel. We have only to keep 4 points in our course and we pass each other easily enough.

Duncan McGregor—I am second officer of the Brenhilda. I was so on the 24th of this month. I went on deck on my watch at 12 midnight. I hold a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade. It was a fine night. The wind was S. S. W. It was a northerly breeze. We had all plain sails, below royals. She was going through the water at 7 or 8 knots an hour. I am speaking from supposition. The night was a little cloudy, but it was a clear atmosphere. The captain was on deck, and I got my orders from him. Our course was north. I gave the order to haul the cross jack. I got the order to do so from the Captain. There was a look-out man on the fore-castle all throughout my watch. I remember a light being reported by the boy who was on the cross yard. It was about 3 points on our starboard bow. I saw the light with my naoked eye, not with the glasses.

they had appeared so swiftly did they vanish again. It is said that the choicest and bravest of Cæsars legions, who had distinguished themselves in conquering the world, gave up all heart and courage when they viewed Scotland from the top of the Grampian Hills. They had done much and were prepared to do more, but such a prospect as that was too much for the stoutest heart. And so the Roman soldiers went back with as spirited a unanimity as the flowers in Hyde Park, which—in justice be it said—have hitherto exhibited a promptitude and a punctuality for which they have received the cordial thanks of their most devoted admirers. Meanwhile what was to be done? Cricket had made a feeble and fitful start; enthusiasts had already set up the lawn tennis nets, and defied the east wind? the Orleans Club had opened its hospitable doors and well-warmed conservatories, and if the lawn was damp and spongy there was at least a good warm fire in the cosy drawing room. It was a miserable sight to see the chair-keepers at Hyde Park Corner perpetually engaged in wiping the showers from the chairs with dry towels, and sadly waiting for custom; and nothing could be clearer than this—that unless somebody made a start, and defied the meteorological calculation, the season, its fancy and fashion, would be brought to a dead-lock. So the Coaching Club, with Lord Carington at its head in the absence of the Duke of Beaufort, started the fashionable game, and set the ball rolling on about at gloomy and ungenial a morning as ever disgraced the records of an English May.

The sky was overcast with threatening thunderclouds, alternate discharges of hailstone and misty rain varied the monotony of the morning, and at the appointed hour of mid-day a fierce storm whipped the Serpentine into waves and drove the pedestrians like frightened sheep to the ridiculous shelter afforded by the stem of an ancyent tree. So deplorable was the prospect that the humour of a story current in the agricultural districts impressed itself vividly upon the mind of the spectator of the scene. An old farmer, hugely puzzled by the meteorological reports and the transatlantic prophecies concerning the weather, is said to have delivered himself of the following astounding sentiment:—"Well, sir, I did" nt mind the weather so much when it was arranged and ordered by Providence but now that it has been handed over to them interfering Yankees, why be hanged if I can stand it. Society, only too delighted to grasp at any excuse for a conversation and a promenade, soon followed in the wake of the Coaching Club. Every one wanted to know who was in town, to discuss the prospects of the season, to talk about the operas, plays, and picture galleries, to give and accept invitations to luncheon to make appointments and to renew old friendships and so desperate was the case that the idle remainder of London's busy life turned up the appointed spot regardless of grey clouds and a certain keen insufficiency in the occasionally boisterous air. As for the coaches, they were sure to be there, for a new hat spoiled, more or less, was of the slightest consequence; but the doctors, who are so eloquent about the uncertain quality of a treacherous and dangerous month, could scarcely have been prepared to see by the side of the accomplished coachmen so many ladies, who, to judge by their costumes, were recklessly defiant of rain and cold winds, and not alone ladies, but children in more than one instance. It mattered little to the occupants of the countless carriages that lined the well-known drive that skirts the Serpentine, for secured by windows and ensconced in rugs, they were out of harm's way either in comfortable brougham or hidden in the hood of a mail phaeton. But all who had option but to walk or ride experienced some difficulty in the selection of an appropriate costume which would at once meet the demands of fashion and the exigencies of the weather. Taste more varied or unsystematic has probably never outraged the pedantry that is observed by fashionable society. Old squires, fresh from the country, and exquisites, who had far less excuse for the anomaly, boldly trotted to the meet on stout cobs or park hacks, protecting their hats with an umbrella. The spectacle of a man on horseback with an umbrella certainly did not accord with the faultless symmetry of a London "park." Nor was this the only innovation. In direct contrast to the slim-waisted young ladies who got drenched with laughing carelessness, and who had no idea of abandoning the conventional tall hat and the well-fitting habit, relieved by a yellow rosebud and background of maiden-hair, there were those who had enveloped their habits in hideous mackintoshes. Many were regardless of the discord of "bowler hat" and ill-arranged collar, and there were one or two instances of a sack-like garment that looked like a bathing-gown turned into a riding habit. Those on foot who were exposed to the searching wind that blew across the Serpentine at twelve o'clock did as best they could with long frieze coats and furry coachmen's capes; but they showed not the slightest inclination to stand unsheltered by the leafless trees and in the heaviest shower whilst the drags trotted down the line of carriages. For the most part, disinclined to journey down to the Twickenham, they remained faithfully in the park and waited for the sun. It came, at last, that truant sun, if only for a brief interlude between shower and balloon. Pleasant it was just for a brief half-hour before luncheon, when society got back to its accustomed corners, and riders, pedestrians, and carriages met in genial and picturesque confusion at the extreme end of Rotten row. At this unusual and happy moment there seemed no inclination to move. A quarter of a mile away there might be no warmth, and every one, as if by common consent, settled on one spot. The drags that had hitherto been so restless drew up in line at the end of the road; the horsemen and horsewomen, scattered but a moment before, congregated for conversation, and amidst a buzz of chatter and maze of hoops the pedestrians assembled on that uncertain peninsula that divides the Row from the Drive. It was the briefest promise of a season long delayed, this first assemblage of society on a bare unprepared, unsheltered and undecorated park. "When the fine weather does come," observed a hopeful old gentleman, "we shall be able to see the things grow." The sooner the better for the avenues of uncovered trees, the empty flowerbeds, and the bare, untidy grass.

Amidst a forest of umbrellas the following coaches drew up in due course:—First, that of Lord Carington, the Vice-President of the Coaching Club, trotted up in good form, driven by this capital coachman, an equally good performer on the bench as he is at the tail of his crack pack—"The Cottesmore"—when sailing over the big fields and stout fences in the vicinity of the fattened Ranksboro' Gorse. Bloodlike and clever were the team which the Vice-President tooled on this occasion, when the start took place for the rendezvous of the morning—viz., the Orleans Club. Next followed Colonel Ferguson's blue and yellow coach, built by Holland. Then that of Captain Foster of a similar colour and build succeeded by that of Mr. A. W. Deichmann, who, as usual, exhibited a first-class team of very superior coach horses, looking all over the like business, and handled in workmanlike form. Next came Sir Thomas Peyton's brown and yellow coach, drawn by four capital greys, calling back old, old times, when the late Sir Henry Peyton used to be seen coaching his good-looking team at the period when railways had superseded stage coaches, and it was thought that the horse would become a drug in the market, and a drag a symbol of bygone days. Then that of Sir Clifford Constable, built by Peters, lake and red being the colours; Mr. F. G. Bambury coming next, followed by the Honourable G. Poulett, both on coaches built by Holland. Then Mr. W. E. Oakeley, tooling a green-and-red drag, by Whitlock; and Mr. Walter Hume Long, on a very neat one—colours blue and red; followed by Mr. Henry Brassey, who, as usual, exhibited a first-class turn-out, well horsed and worked; Colonel Thursby bring next in rotation after whom the Earl of Onslow trotted by, followed by Major Stapylton, and then Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, in his wellknown and excellent form, closely followed by the coach of Sir Henry Tufton, which invariably attracts attention, being turned, out in first-class style and admirably horsed. Next to put in an appearance in the rank were the coaches of Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. H. J. Trotter, and Mr. Carter Wood, making in all the very limited list of artists whose performances on the bench are annually submitted to the criticism of the fashionable world. Absent and regretted was the head of the club, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort; as also was that crack coachman, Lord Arthur Somerset. Neither did Captain Whitmore put in an appearance with his neat-looking, useful team of greys. Conspicuous by his absence was Colonel A.P. Somerset and his handsome chestnuts a model coachman, a verymartinet as regards the condition in which his drag is turned out, a master of his business, making, as a matter of course, good servants, as may be seen by a visit to Enfield Court. Mr. Arthur Byass, with his thoroughly well-appointed coach and four tip-top chestnuts, kept aloof from the gathering, as did Sir Bache Cunard, and many other well-known members of the club, who did not care to face such forbidding weatner on this the opening day of the club. It is a sicnificant fact, as regards the building of coaches, that out of the nineteen exhibited on this occasion thirteen of the number were of the build of Holland and Holland, of Oxford-street, three by the well known firm of Peters and Sons, and one each by Barker and Co., Whitlock and Laurie, showing the preference for those turned out by the first-named builders, which are certainly of a very superior order.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, not now required by Owner, a half-hunting 1 plate, quarter second Chronograph, regulating movement, with compensation balance, full jewelled lever keyless GOLD WATCH, made to order, with most modern improvements, still with makers, Messrs E. DENT & Co., 34 Royal Exchange, adapted for scientific observations; delivered in India with guarantee. Price 90 Guineas paid in England, or equivalent in India. Apply to S. W. B., General Post Office, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA, Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) as at the bottom of he bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all esp ctable Firm in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS. BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON.

London Office, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000. BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS. BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED. At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and On LONDON, | On IRELAND, „ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST. On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum. Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do. All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS. The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

EXCHANGE. The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST. On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ „ 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES, TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of MESSRS. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cutton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghulabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRACKS, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

3, Meadow Street, Fort.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT, Solicitors, Bombay.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers.....Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do. ..... „ 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits.....Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats..... „ 36
Do. do. Frock Coats..... „ 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers.....Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for.....Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London. Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London. Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London. And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON. The Rangoon Medical Hall.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE opened out a large Selection of the above in all the leading shapes of the day.

DRESS AND FELT HATS.

Black Silk, best quality	13 8
Tall Drab Shell	10 8
The Rochdale, Black Stiff Felt, new low Round Crown.	7 8
Do. Do. extra quality	8 8
The Salisbury, Black Stiff Felt, Square Crown, best quality.	8 8
Soft Black Felt, Round	7 8
Brown Felt, fashionable Round Crown...	7 8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Assorted Tweed Travelling Hats...	3-8 to 5 0
Sealskin Caps...	5 0
Tweed Capes	3 8
Tweed Turbans	3 8
Black and Drab, Soft Throughout, Travelling Hats...	6-8 to 8 0
Boys' Soft Felt Hats...	3 8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry.	6 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry...	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White...	13 8
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets ...	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat covered Flax ...	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke.	16 8
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 8
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Ladies or Gentlemen	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band... ...	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats. ... ...6-8 to	8 0
A Large assortment of Solar Hats from...	3 8

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES, FROM RE. 1 EACH.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster. Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A Very Large Stock of British Oak Work, *with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.*

Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 100.
Punch Bowls, Rs. 80.
Tankards and Goblets, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
Biscuit Boxes. Rs. 42 and 29.
Cruet Stands and Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
Butter Dishes and Sardine Boxes, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
Pickle Frames, Rs. 38.
Marmalade Dishes. Rs. 26 and 20.
Salt Cellars, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Loving Cups, Three handles, Rs. 57.
With Silver Mounts, Rs. 90 and 135
Toast Racks, Rs. 20.
Egg Stands, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
Cask on stand, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.
Spirit Carriage, ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77.
Ice Pails. Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON & CO., Jewellers, &c. Bombay.

20th May, 1879. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE

OR

OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,

MANUFACTURED BY GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE, SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c., was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.

For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA. JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.) ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA. STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY. Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA. A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100. N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING. Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life. "CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums, great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1878. 10 Rampart Row.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. For 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.	CREDIT. For 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51	0	54	0	53	8	56	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry.....	38	0	42	0	40	0	44	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine.....	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	24	0	26	0	25	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from. ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to. Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX." Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE HOT SEASON.

WE have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from	2 8	each
„ Lisle Thread Socks, from ...	15 0	doz.
Fine Cotton Socks, from ...	3 8	„
Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (specially) ...	28 8	doz.
Thin Soft Merino Socks from ...	23 0	doz.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from ...	18 8	doz.

SHIRTS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached ...	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached... ...	5 0	„
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs... ...	5 8	„

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth"... ...	11 0	each
Oxford	11 0	„
Cambric...	7 8	„
Silk and Wool...	19 0	„
All silk (a great luxury)	25 0	„

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived... ...	1 8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from	5 0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot ...	2 8	each

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets, new shape... ...	6 8	
Drill on Cork Helmets	6 8	
Large Pith Topees from...	6 8	
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen ...	15 0	
Andree's Terai Hat	18 8	
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0	
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes...	9 8	
Fine Muslin Pugrees	2 0	
Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined)...	5 8	
Buff Alcaca „	7 8	
White Umbrella covers...	8 8	

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c. Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.